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Notes on Japanese Lichens. III.

By **Yasuhiko Asahina**

Enumeration of Hypogymnia and Menegazzia hitherto found in Japan[1].
Hypogymnia NYL.
Tubulosae BITT.

1. **Parmelia physodes** (L.) ACH.
NYLANDER, Lich. Jap, p. 29.
On barks in higher districts, (1000 m).

2. **Permelia physodes (L.)** ACH. f. isidiosa ANDERS.
New to Japan. Yumoto-Nikko, Prov. Simotsuke (1400-1500 m).
On barks.

3. **Parmelia nikkoensis** A. ZAHLBR.
Tok. Bot. Mag, vol. XLI, p. 346 (No. 484).
Yumoto-Nikko, Prov. Simotuke; Mt Fuji, Prov. Suruga (a new locality!), (above 1200 m). On barks of coniferous plants, mostly of Larix leptolepis GORD.

4. **Parmelia farinacea** BITT.
New to Japan. Yumoto-Nikko, Prov. Simotuke.
I have found only one specimen among P. physodes. evidently diffuse-sorediose as Bitter defines Perhaps hitherto overlooked.

5. **Parmelia vittata** ACH.
NYLANDER; Lich. Jap. p. 29; MÜLLER-ARG., Lich. Miyoshiani No. 65; WAINIO Tok. Bot, Mag., vol. XXXII, p. 155. (1918).
On barks and rocks among mosses (above 1000 m).

6. **Parmelia hypotrypa** NYL.
NYLANDER, Lich. Jap. p. 30; MÜLLER-ARG., Lichenes Miyoshiani No. 64;

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[1] Compare the figures in Japanese text.

WAINIO, Tok. Bot. Mag., vol. XXXII, p. 155 (1918).

This lichen is found on the mountains above 2000 m, never seen in the lower districts. In contrast with chinese specimen (for example ZAHLBR. Lich. rariores exsicc. No. 278.), which belongs to var. balteata NYL., the lichens from Japan proper exibit no stroma-like band of spermogonia on the surface of the thallus. But the soredia are usually met with.

Solidae BITT.

7. **Parmelia mundata** NYL. f. sorediosa BITTER.

Hedwigia, 1901, p. 255.

New to Japan. Yumoto-Nikko, Prov. Simotuke. On barks.

Hitherto not recorded from any part of Japan, perhaps confounded with P. physodes or P. vittata. Our lichens were all steril but their thalline structure coincide with the description of Bitter. Bitter describes simply the thalline reaction as K+orange. The Japanese lichen exhibits following colour-reaction : K+ yellow then yellowish brown, afterwards rusty brown : Medulla K same as the thallus, but lighter in colour, CaCl−, K (CaCl)+light reddish.

Menegazzia (MASS.) A. ZAHLBR.

8. **Parmelia pertusa** SCHAER.

NYLANDER, Lich. Jap. p. 29, MÜLLER-ARG., Lich. Miyoshiani No. 66; A. ZAHLBRUCKNER, Tok. Bot. Mag., vol. XLI, p. 347 (1927).

Distributed in the lower lands.

9. **Parmelia Asahinae** YASUDA.

A. ZAHLBRUCKNER, Tok. Bot. Mag., vol. XLI, p. 347 (1927)

Y. ASAHINA, The Journal Jap. Bot. vol. V., p. 169 (Japanese).

Thallus orbicular, spreading, often attaching around a thinner twig, glaucous or ash-grey, the lobes narrow, with pinnate or palmate branching, convex, crenate or rounded at the tips, perforated above, the margin of the perforation elevated upright, turgid, beneath black, naked, winkled. Thallus K+yellow, CaCl−; medulla CaCl−, K(CaCl)−. Apothecia up to 5 mm across, pedicellate, margin incurved, often cracked, disc dark reddish brown; asci oblong, 100×50μ in size, wall 6-7μ thick, 1 or 2 spored; spores ellipsoid, about 40×20μ in size, wall 5μ thick. Pycnidia as minute black dots on the surface. Pycnidiospores rod-like, 5.5×1μ in size.

Closely allied to P. pertusa, but differs from it by the elevated margin of perforation and curious habit of growing around twigs and then showing cylindrical appearance of the thallus.